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#### THE GENESIS OF A "FALSE IM-PRESSION."

From Theodore Roosevell's letter of October 4, 1904

. to Edward H. Harriman. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give aid, why of course give up the weeks hence, before I write my message, I-shall get you to come down to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign.

From Edward H. Harriman's confidential state ment to Sidney Webster.

About a week before the election in the utumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the State ticket would go Democratic and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York State. I from them to the New York State com-mittee. We talked over what could be done for Depew, and finally he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as Ambassador to Paris. With full belief that he, the President,

New York State that \$200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe \$50,000. After a few words over the telephone the gentleman result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

The checks were given to Treasure of life insurance companies, or any other like organizations, of course Cortelyou must have informed the President. I do not know who the subscribers were other than the friend of Depew, who was an New York State committee to continue 50,000 votes were turned in the city of for securing rebates, New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result.

## Relief in Sight.

Only a little more than five months remove the fingers from its ears. Judges can wake up in the morning without fearing to find in the newspaper that they have been cursed and comminated. than the bride's trembling yes to chip into the campaign fund. Wealth will longer be bludgeoned. The Constitueffect again.

A happiness to the pockets and to the nerves of millions. Yet it may be some time before the country can believe that the change, so long desired, has really come. After so long an earthquake feeling of quiet, the knowledge that the omnivocal hullabaloo is over.

Only a little more than five months! \* Fly swimly round, ye wheels of Time, And bring the welcome day!"

# Railways.

News comes from London that there is a strong and growing popular demand for the nationalization of railways in the very country which evolved the doctrine that a people is best governed when it is governed least. No doubt those Federal statute. members of the Asquith Ministry who Prussia, where the railways, owned and rated by the State, add materially the national income. Undoubtedly

sections on political grounds. On the be efficient and economical, and it has the capital merit of increasing the

Now the Asquith Government, while t has assumed new burdens by the old naval programme lately decided 'on, has almost reached the limit of the taxation which the British people will bear in time of peace, unless indeed it should be willing to resort to protective duties on food staples imported from foreign countries. The last named fiscal resource, however, is not open to a party which gained its victory at the ballot box under the banner of free trade. Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing What is there left then for the Liberals to do but to take over the railways and so run them as to produce a considerable surplus of income over the outgo?

There is of course not the slightest doubt about the power of the British Parliament to assume the ownership Buildings, Northumberland avenue; Pall Mall of the railways. As the country has no American and Colonial Exchange, Cariton street. written Constitution, the will of the national legislature is the supreme law. But would not the House of Lords, recognizing the political bearing of the project, decline to sanction it? A measure providing for the nationalization of railways would be a money bill, and long usage forbids the hereditary chamber to reject money bills or even amend them in material points. Thus the old age pension bill, although they viewed it with extreme disfavor and once sent it back to the lower house.

If the State ownership of railways should prove as profitable in England as it does in Prussia the fiscal problems which confront the Chancellor of the know the conditions better than I do. Exchequer will be solved for some time If you think there is any danger of your to come. The transaction need give visit to me causing trouble, or if you think the Government no trouble from a financial viewpoint. The British railways, if purchased by the State, will be paid for with a special issue of bonds, visit for the time being, and then a few which could easily be floated. Practically the present investors in railway shares would accept the new Government bonds in lieu of them. It remains to be seen on what basis of valuation the railway shares would be taken over. At par, or at their present market price? The messure of value is almost certain to be the market price, and consequently the British railway companies, we are told, are making concerted efforts to show increased net earnings by means of rigorous economies and thus to he wrote his reply to Mr. BRYAN that he, the President, sent me a request to bring about an appreciation of their the law for whose existence he has securities on the Stock Exchange.

We need not say that the nationalicomplied, and he told me he understood zation of railways would be one thing the campaign could not be successfully in the United Kingdom and quite ancarried on without sufficient money and other thing in the United States. There asked if I could help them in raising the are many signs of the growth of pater- Mr. Roosevelt has shown a shameless necessary funds, as the national com- nalism in the British Isles. There the disregard of truth and fair reasoning. mittee, under control of Chairman Cor- Government has long owned and oper- Mr. BRYAN, who with all his economic telyou, had utterly failed of obtaining ated the telegraph lines, and its assumpthem, and there was a large amount due tion of the business of transportation would only be another move in the same direction.

### Deeds and Words.

OLNEY in his last reply to Mr. BRYAN tion and whose insistent advocacy of would keep his agreement, I came back is characteristically unfair and equally the "square deal" is a monumental to New York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, unwise. It is not calculated to hold hypocrisy of American history. who told me that I was their last hope, for Mr. TAFT that portion of the Cleveand that they had exhausted every other land Democracy which has steadily deeds and words was Mr. ROOSEVELIT'S resource. In his presence I called up an fought Mr. BRYAN since 1896 and which excuse for this wanton and unfair atintimate friend of Senator Depew, told still voluntarily remains outside the tack upon the memory of the former him that it was necessary in order to carry party breastworks. With a character- President so recently deceased and istic assumption of superior righteousness (Mr. ROOSEVELT says:

"To show the difference between deeds and words I will compare the records of this Admin anid he would let me know, which he did istration with the record of one of your [Mr. probably in three or four hours, with the BRYAN'S] most prominent supporters at this present moment, Mr. OLNEY, Attorney-General under the last Democratic Administration."

The President then proceeds to attack Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cor- Mr. OLNEY upon two grounds. His telyou. If there were any among them first assertion is that Mr. OLNEY brought no suits against combinations of capital under the Sherman anti-trust law is and that the only case which he instituted was against a combination of individual. This amount enabled the workingmen. His second charge is that while under his Administration its work, with the result that at least forty-nine indictments have been found

under the last Democratic Administration there were no indictments against shippers for securing rebates or so-called rates."

As to the first charge, Mr. ROOSEVELT presumably refers to the bill which more and the parts of speech can take Mr. OLNEY filed against the American a needed rest and an exhausted world Railway Union to prevent the obstruction of interstate commerce during the Pullman strike. This bill was based only in part upon the Sherman anti-Forehanded men and such as are offi- trust law, which had been enacted but cers of corporations will not be objur- a few years before and which still. gated in every mode and voice one day awaited an authoritative interpretation and be asked the next in softer accents by the highest court. The action was largely based and sustained by the cease to be a crime. Business will no Supreme Court upon the sovereign right of the United States Government tion and common sense will go into to clear the channels of interstate trade from unlawful obstructions. No single achievement of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration and no act in the long and conspicuously able professional career of Mr. OLNEY confers more lasting there will be a lingering sensation of honor upon both than the peaceful terrocking. But how delicious will be the mination of a gigantic strike which had paralyzed the internal commerce of the

country. Certainly, comparing "deeds" with "words," Mr. CLEVELAND'S enforcement of the law compares favorably Government Ownership of British with Mr. ROOSEVELT's action in suspending the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law when the Supreme Court unanimously decided that the methods of the American Federation of Labor were in plain violation of the

In vindicating the rights of property that he took "to the utmost value the are understood to favor the plan are and the authority of law Mr. CLEVE- word he [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] has felt much influenced by the example of LAND and Mr. OLNEY had no more faithful and effective aid than that rendered by Mr. TAFT as Circuit Judge of the and that he needed "the appreciation, No matter what I did, I did, and that's defence the management of the Prussian rail- United States; and the designedly in- the support and the sympathy of men ways has provoked some criticism. It vidious reference of THEODORE ROOSE- who know me." accused, for instance, of discrimi- VELT to the Governmental proceedings Two days later the Senator was

nating in favor of certain geographical against DERS and his criminal associates is, intentionally or otherwise, an whole, however, it is acknowledged to insult not merely to GROVER CLEVE-LAND and RICHARD OLNEY but also to WILLIAM HOWARD TAFF.

Even more transparently false is age pension act and by the extensive suits against shippers under the Cleveland Administration and that under Mr. ROOSEVELT'S. The explanation is very simple, and no one knows it better than THEODORE ROOSEVELT. had against the shipper for receiving rebates or unfair advantages for the simple reason that no law existed on the statute books to punish a shipper. The only action which the Government the distinctly creditable achievements of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Administration that by the so-called Elkins act of 1903

possible for Mr. ROOSEVELT, but the only the other day the Lords assented to enforce a law which Mr. ROOSEVELT BRYAN'S pretensions to the Presidency. has enforced with indifferent success. As the law did not come into existence Attorney-General the disingenuousness -not to use a shorter and uglier wordis perfectly plain.

We would prefer in charity to assume that Mr. ROOSEVELT in this attack upon Mr. OLNEY wrote more in ignorance than in cunning, but to do so is to impute to Mr. ROOSEVELT a shortness of memory which staggers credulity. Mr. ROOSEVELT has time and again in his official and non-official communications claimed credit for himself and party in having introduced this amendment which made shippers liable to indictment for accepting rebates. Unless his memory has suffered a total. paralysis he must have known when loudly claimed credit was not passed until after the last Democratic Administration had ended. The fact is that in this as in most of his controversies vagaries has shown himself in this controversy to be a gentleman and to have some distant respect for truth, will soon find that it is impossible to continue a dispute with an antagonist Mr. ROOSEVELT'S attack upon Mr. who resorts for his facts to his imagina-

> "To show the difference between whose lips are silenced against this gratuitous attack. "To show the difference between deeds and words" THE SUN now quotes the language of THEODORE ROOSEVELT spoken at the Lincoln monument, Springfield, Ill., on June 4, 1903:

"It is a good thing that the guard around the comb of Lincoln should be composed of colored oldiers. It was my own good fortune at Santiago to serve beside colored troops. A man who s good enough to shed his blood for the country good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that no man is entitled to and less than that no man shall have."

The square deal which the "colored troops" have since had at Mr. ROOSE-VELT's hands, with the sidelight of the citizens which subsequently took place ment, is a living condemnation of the man who never ceases to assure his countrymen that his deeds square with he had declared impracticable. his words. In a sense they do, for posterity will be at a loss to determine which, in Mr. ROOSEVELT's case, have been more insincere and untrue.

Mr. La Foliette's Delicate Position. Mr. TAFT seems to have taken Senator LA FOLLETTE's panegyric of him at the Farmers National Congress in Wisconsin in a fashion so ingenuous and handsome that the Senator must have blushed to the roots of his pompadour. This is what the Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE said in introducing the Re-

publican candidate: "A passage of Scripture that I am often constrained to quote I give to you to-day. In admonishing Moses as to the establishment of government upon lines which might perpetuate it this wise and eagacious counsel was given: 'Tho shalt provide out of all the people able men such as fear GoD, men of truth, hating covetousness."

"Such is the great leader that we have with us to-day. Nature gave him poise, judicial temperament, great force of character, tenacity of purpose. His long life in the public service is distinguished for its marked ability, its wisdom, its integrity, its patriotism. He has taken advanced ground upon the great issues that engage the profoundest thought of the people of this great

"From a somewhat intimate acquaintance with him for twenty years I say to-day that he is progressive in principle. He is equipped most wonderfully by experience."

Mr. TAFT was visibly touched and in making his acknowledgments he said himself permitted to say with reference to my character and ability and possibility of filling the Presidential chair,"

sitting on the same platform listening to a political harangue by Mr. BRYAN, who, unlike Mr. Tarr, violated an understanding that the remarks of the distinguished visitors were to be of a non-partisan character. "That's so, ain't it, BoB?" called out an excited audthe attempted comparison between the itor to the Senator as Mr. BRYAN contrasted Republican sins of commission and omission with his own professions.

gist of Mr. TAFT at the interrupter. Mr. LA FOLLETTE's attempt to carry water on both shoulders without spilling Prior to 1903 no indictment could be a drop is of course a difficult one. His heart seems to be with Mr. BRYAN while his vocal organs are pledged to Mr. TAPT. Mr. LA FOLLETTE stil! leads a formidable body of insurgents in Wisconsin, but they were recently beaten at the primaries by the regulars. could bring was one against the carrier His political future must not now be imwhich gave the rebate. It is one of perilled by lukewarmness in the Republican business of electing Mr. TAFT President, but should Mr. BRYAN by ular than Mr. Bryan. hook or by crook be elected, Battle BoB would invoke his past to prove that this defect in the law was cured and the the people were really behind him when beneficiary was made as guilty as the he was set aside by wicked politicians at the primaries. Heads BoB would What was impossible for Mr. OLNEY win and tails the regulars would lose. became by the Elkins law of 1903 He would be one of the first to congratulate Mr. TAFT upon his election, yet would not be inconsolable if Mr. President seeks to convey the impres- TAFT fell by the way. We suppose sion in his comparison of words with that at a pinch the Senator would cordeeds that Mr. OLNEY had failed to dially quote Scripture to support Mr. BOB will bear watching during the remaining five weeks of the campaign.

until after Mr. OLNEY ceased to be Not, for Instance, in Central Africa. a police court in a large city was com- was for Taft." What he meant was of this argument of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S mitted to the court prison in default of bail. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon his men of affairs, the clubmen, were almost condition became such that the prison seepers called a physician from a public hospital. Then:

"Dr. BRADLEY, who answered the call, said that the man ought to be removed to the hospital at shall stand pat." lected to this because he had no attendant to send along on the ambulance, as required by the law.

the condition of the prisoner once more became alarming. Again the hospital was called and:

"Dr. WYCOFF went to the prison. In pinion the prisoner was dying, and he demanded that he be allowed to take the prisoner to the hospital. Again the ples was made that there was no available attendant."

Dr. WYCOFF, however, refused to be put off with this plea and "declared that, attendant or no attendant, he would take the man to the hospital for treatment and said he would be responsible for the prisoner's safekeeping." In the face of this the prison keeper in charge succeeded in finding an attendant and sent the prisoner to the hospital. Arriving there:

" Dr. SMITH, the admitting doctor, said the patient seemed to be dying and asked that he he taken to a medical ward, where his case could be handled more speedly. The attendant who had come from the prison insisted that the man was In this total there may be a white Republia prisoner and should be confined to the prison ward. The prisoner was taken there."

institutions involved in this affair and emerging therefrom with discredit and with credit are respectively the attendant to take a dying man to a In a word, to use a local comment: hospital is not, as taxpayers and citiNot a maintained on a cheap and inadequate scale by a poor community. On the contrary, it costs to run at least as much as it should, even if it were required that its managers should exercise ordinary common sense and humanity in the discharge of their not too exacting duties.

Mr. HERMAN RIDDER has invented no para mount issues. He never professed to have redis-covered the Jeffersonian principles of govern-ment or to have reestablished the Rights of Man. He had no part in framing the incomparable Constitution of Oklahoma.—From the World. But Mr. RIDDER has got more jobs for his friends and followers from the politicians of New York than did ever any

other man running wildcat in politics.

Mr. BRYAN can, of course, say that Mack did it; but it must be terribly emwanton massacre of helpless colored barrassing to have to explain to the faithful why a Democrat in the very shadow of Wall Street has been made treasurer in the streets of Springfield and within of the national committee. After all, the very shadow of the Lincoln monu- Mr. BRYAN's embarrassment is not to be compared with that of HERMAN RIDDER. who finds himself called upon to collect money for a candidate whose election

At the White House to-day it was said that it

It is to be hoped that Mr. BRYAN will not be so unmindful of the dignity of the Presidential office as to challenge Mr. ROOSEVELT to a joint debate.

Referred to Mrs. Insucusayn's Friend Montelatr.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I will pronounce correctly at once Mrs. H. Inszczeszyn's name without dislocating my jaw. Will Mr. "E. S. E." pay the \$10,000? Dr. J. HUPERT. NEW BRITAIN, Conn., September 28.

Annthilation.

Send in the swift stenographers, I have a brief To make unto my people, let all the nation hark! Their fleetest operators must work to-night like

did accept a bulky roll from Harriman one year; Bryan took subscriptions from the Silver did call off proceedings when bot on Morton's

But Bryan stood for Haskell until Willie told his did agree to send Depew to Paris, there to shine; raker's a friend of oil-I'll smash 'em down the line! did agree, then disagree, the tariff to reform;

ryan never knows his mind-I'm sending

'em in warm! ismiss the colored troops without sufficient did disn But Cleveland never bust a trust-just watch me raise the roof! did drum up a war scare, just to get a navy big: es are liars all-

digi did create a panic dire, to hoist trade from its But Bryan's no creator-that's a corking upper

enough; But all that Bryan's done, he's done—oh, I'm

RESIGNED VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

RICHMOND, September 26.-Speaking broadly, there seem to be two classes of white voters in Virginia: the minority, which is made up of Democrats who are for Taft, and the majority, composed of Democrats who are for Bryan. The peculiarity of the situation is that neither will take the other quite seriously. "Do you mean it?" queries the Taft

Democrat when the Bryan man produces "Indeed, it is," shouted back the eulohis customary campaign resolutions.

"Yes, but will you do it?" asks the Bryan Democrat when the Taft man affirms that he is going to vote the Republican ticket. Then there is a peculiar smile, the smile of-tolerant good humor on both faces. For if the truth is to be told, the chances are that the Taft Democrat won't vote and the Bryan Democrat doesn't really like Bryan.

Eliminate all questions of parties and politics, all matters of traditional alignment and-so far as Richmond is concerned-there isn't a shadow of doubt that Mr. Taft is personally more pop-

"After all, you know, Mr. Taft is a gentleman," was one illuminating com-

"We all believe in Taft more than in Bryan, except on the tariff issue," was a second summary. Apparently it is the old Irish cry after the Boyne-"Change leaders and we will fight you all over again.

Yet when all is said and done there is no one to dispute the belief that Taft will get more Democratic votes than any Republican nominee for President has ever received in Virginia. To illustrate the exact source of this new contribution one might quote the words of a local authority, who said: "If you should compare the Richmond

electorate to a slice of white frosted cake A prisoner arraigned one morning in you would find that about all the frosting that the business men, the bankers, the to a man Taft sympathizers-but not Taft voters, not in the least.

"I don't know what I shall do," said one Democrat, "except that I shall not vote for Bryan, never that. I think I "Standing pat" in once. Dr. BRADLEY said the prison keeper ob- this campaign in Virginia means not voting at all, is identical with the New York idiom of "going fishing on election day." Somehow when it comes squarely Four hours, more or less, passed, and up to the plain question of voting a Republican ticket the Virginian hesitates. Here is a hurdle that 'not one in ten of the July Taft Democrats seems likely to take. But perhaps 50 per cent. of these July "Taffyites," as they call them locally, may not vote and may not even qualify to vote; thus far they are still ready to go.

In Richmond one hears of the languor of the campaign, and precisely as in Norfolk the really impressive element in the languor is the good nature of it all. The Democrats who are for Taft make no bones about it. They are joked about, nade the target of a deal of good humored banter, but in their turn they felicitate asserts and reasserts and then denounce the Bryan Democrats on their whole hearted, spontaneous, uncontrollable enthusiasm for the "peerless leader." Then perhaps every one will take a social drink, and that is about as much spirit as the real issues of the national campaign evoke.

Richmond city has about four thousand on chance estimates supplied offhand. So the prisoner died. The public double this white vote for Taft. In the same fashion the Democratic vote is diminished by about twice this amount. The second 500 represents the Democrats who will "stand pat." This is what the West Side court prison and Bellevue local statisticians estimate as the net Hospital. The prison that had no result of the Taft sentiment in Richmond.

"Not any important faction of the real Some glimpse of the intensity of the local Bryan sentiment may be gathered from the size of the contributions to the Democratic campaign. One local newsnaper in response to the appeal of the Commoner has transmitted about \$160. but \$100 came from the paper, leaving balance of \$60 as the enormous contribution of the enthusiastic Bryan and Kern supporters. A Petersburg newspaper has sent a similar sum. Obviously there is no outpouring of dollars from Richmond for Bryan. In the same fashion the two campaign meetings held so far have been mild and far from crowded. In the words of a local humorist:

"They seem mighty like last stands

rather than rallies." Of course one ought to qualify carefully. The foregoing comments are based on local city conditions. Rural Virginia, so the Richmond observers say, is still Democratic on about the same terms that rural New York is Republican. Rural newspapers are getting more dollars than the city journals; presumably party spirit runs higher in the country than in the cities. At least it must be clear that party spirit does not run at all io Norfolk or in Richmond, can hardly be said to "mark time and place."

Yet one has always to come back to the starting place. The starting place, moreover, is the invariable declaration that Mr. Bryan will have a majority of at least thirty thousand in Virginia. Your Taft Democrat concedes this, your Bryan Democrat admits it, and the in absence of enthusiasm on both sides.

"We hope we shall get rid of him this time." is the final word of the city Democrat. But there is nowhere any basis for a belief that there is to be a Republican sweep in Virginia, or anything but a marked diminution in Democratic votes and a mild increase in the white Republican vote. This prediction, to be heard everywhere, is generally coupled with some pleasant personal word for Judge Taft.

"We might feel differently about it all if we didn't know that Taft would be elected anyway. Voting for Bryan isn't going to do him any good anyway." Here is a fair line upon the Bryan enthusiasm in Richmond. A more complete sentiment of resignation to an expected party defeat would be hard to imagine apywhere. One of the most impressive arguments yet advanced locally for party regularity this year is that representation in Democratic State conventions is based upon votes polled at election and Richnond Democrats should stay "regular" to preserve the local influence in the party. Assuredly there is very little of Bryan enthusiasm in such logic.

After all there is an atmosphere of Indian summer, a mellowness, about the whole Virginia situation. Not even the recent campaign developments, the Presidential forays, the Hearst onslaughts and all the minor manifestations of ginger," have imparted any great energy or tonic to the atmosphere. There more political talk at the clubs; men discuss the give and take of these verbal mixups much as they talk about a horse race on which no one present has made a bet-"Who's betting who?" is the sum B. W. T. | and substance of the comment-wholly

impartial, wholly good humored, entirely oking in any controversial note.

It is in Richmond as it was in Norfolk there is not a suggestion of sections. rancor nor of radical and reactionary fury, not the slightest stirring of any local issue that might give zest to the otherwise dead campaign. A large number of the Democrats who are going to vote for Bryan tell you that they prefer Taft. The Democrat who has announced that he will vote for Bryan is liable to no ostracism; rather he has the best of his Bryan critics when it comes down to argument. In the clubs nearly every one is for Taft-until election day, and a fair sprinkling even then-while the "stand patters" are yet more numerous. As for issues, the truth is that in Virginia there are no campaign issues that the mere wayfaring Yankee can discover, either local or national; just complete optimistic resignation, which would lose its optimism if any large fraction of the Richmond Democrats who are going to vote for Mr. Bryan believed that it would do him any good, that he could be elected.

Here is the pleasing paradox of the Old Dominion political situation. It is perhaps worth while to add that Virginia observers followed the Hughes fight in New York with more than passing

"Why couldn't the Republican leaders of New York see how necessary it was to renominate Hughes? Wesaw it all along. This was one inquiry made by the editor of a Norfolk newspaper. Perhaps the query may be respectfully referred to Mr. Woodruff for answer.

### Governor Haskell's Worst Offence.

From the Chattanooga News. Governor Haskell denounces President Roosevelt as a liar, something he ought not to have done. To our way of thinking that is the worst offence the Governor has He should have more respect for the Presidential office.

From the Springheld Republican. What a hopeless Standard Oil minion Governor Haskell was! The fellow actually followed the example set by Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior and he let the oil company run across State high-ways and State lands the pipe lines which Secretary Garfield had allowed it to run across the lands of the Indians.

We should fail in our duty if it were not pointed out in conclusion that while Mr Roosevelt's Secretaries of the Interior-two of them-acted invariably for the interest the oppressed producers in granting franchises and privileges to the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, Governor Haskell must necessarily have acted in the same way only because he had been corrupted by the Standard Oil Company. As the king so often said in "Alice in Wonder-land," "Off with his head."

Here the case rests. If the reader still fails to understand it in all of its curious sinuosities and striking contrasts he fi We don't understand in not to blame. Of one thing only can you be sure Haskell must be a villain.

From the St. Louis Republic. Presidential yellow journalism never retracts, never explains, never corrects, but

Personal Appeal to Mr. Bryan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let the President's latest four column attack. may not be deprived of much space wherein to relate agreeable and interesting things that there may be rescued for the people votes, more rather than less, speaking such fragments as remain of public respect for the Presidency. Let Mr. Bryan ancan vote of four or five hundred. This ing a direct reply, making such answer year the most conservative figures give as he deems useful in the course of his speeches, and a newspaper reading nation will arise and call him bully. Some, moved by their extravagant gratitude, may even

NEW YORK, September 28.

Concerning Goldwin Smith's Statement That the Papacy Is a Temporal Power. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has ever seemed strange to me that Dr. Goldwin Smith. surveying all the world with a historian's eye. for the purpose of these remarks I include America under that head) has there ever existed any egularly organized power capable of coping ms, it is true, can be and have been tempered ov assassination, but it is merely to replace on-

lespot by another who is often worse.

It is even more curious to have so great an suthority tell us that the Papacy is a ter power when over a generation has elapsed since that phase of it ended; and if Gregory VII. is the founder of the Papacy what title should dignify the Pope that crowned Charlemagne or the other Gregory that sent Augustine to Britain or the Leo that sent Attila away from the city?

When the German Emperors were striving to make good the claim to be supreme lords of the earth, and their lawyers at Bologna asserted imperatorem case urbis dominum," and the the Emperor is on earth what God is in heaven. who withstood them? Various Popes, beginning with Hildebrand; and had these Popes failed the condition of Eastern Christendom to day shows is what Western Christendom would have been And for the maintaining of the idea that the civil me very definite limits set to it, we have. Dr smith to the contrary notwithstanding, to the great Hildebrand and his successors. Per-haps some Hildebrand may be advisable here against too much civil government.
ROBERT P. GREEN.

NEW YORK, September 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed in THE SUN the otherday a quotation from the Springfield Republican relating to the writers and surviving authors, James T. McGranahan ind W. H. Doane. There are two others I know of, Miss Fanny Crosby and Hubert P. Main. My hymns "The Gate Ajar," "Precious Name," "By the Gate They'll Meet Us," and several others of

now it was these hymns that I have named came to be written. It was by request of the committee of which my father, Mr. John C. Baxter, was chair. man, which had charge of the Bap chools anniversaries in this city. cially for these anniversaries, and it was at the celebrations of them that her hymns were first eral of Fanny Crosby's hymns. Of the present generation of Sunday school children, familiar as they are with the hymns, few are acquainted with the name of the author

JOHN F. BAXTER. NEW YORK, September 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in oday's SUN that the Prohibition party of this State has adopted the camel as its syn too bad that the managers of the party cou such a picture on their banner. Out in the neigh-boring city of Quincy, far famed as the home of Henry Faxon and cold water ad lib., there is an organization known as the Camels. Its motto is: "The camel can stop eight days without drink-ing; this camel can drink eight days without BOSTON, September 27.

What in Thunder Will Happen to Taft? Sick him, and go for him, Teddy! Spari at his beels like a curt

With bare teeth and claws ever ready. Tear the hide off his back with the fur! mash out, as you struck down the niggers At Brownsville or ripped off the roof Howling "Liari" at Judge Parker's figgers Ere the mills of God ground out the proof!

While your howis may draw tears from your betters. How in hell must the devil have laughed!

But while your wrath looses its fetters. What in thunder will happen to Taft? THE FLEET IN AUSTRALASIA Sentiment and Business Zeal Stirred by Our Ships and Men.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It did our colonial republican hearts good to read your remarks on the visit of the American fleet to these distant sentinels of the southern seas. It is truly "hands across the seas" to America. With her usual foresight and sageness she has adopted the axiom of the value of youthful imsions. The colonies are youthful, virtually republican, and the impression made is so deep that it cannot be effaced. We, together with the Americans, have from the grand old British stock who were forced to leave her shores under a tyranny of oppression to find a resting place out upon the virgin soils of distant lands, and herein lies our strong, our sacred tie! Through the coming of your fle has lived over again, and although sad memories have been revived we would not have had it otherwise.

The efforts of the small minority of colonial jingoes in trying to strengthen the fast decaying "motherland" links would be amusing were they not shadowed by the tragedy of the passing away of a once

mighty power.
While Australia with her immensity of area, population and wealth could stand on her own feet, welded by the strong ties of republicanism to America. New Zealand would perforce have to seek her

Zealand would perforce have to seek her aid. America has been the first nator to recognize the importance of Austra; asia, and this first recognition will carry its own true value with it.

From a strategical standpoint Australasia and Panama hold the keys to the Pacific, and as the officers and men of the fleet declared, nature has plentfully endowed Auckland with unsurpassing beauty, not least of which is her magnificent harbor, which easily sheltered the nineteen battleships at anchor during the visit. We are protective in our tariff; so is America; but is it not open to both of us to strike a preferential tariff, thereby consummating the friendship born and cemented of this battleship visit? And with this friendship I must associate the name of Miller of the Vermont, whose noble toast to "Our Mothers" electrified us. Spiendid homage.

Taihoa! No woman has perhaps taken a more public part in New Zealand's political and social life than I have, and I can assure you of our strong republican tendencies. I have never been a Britisher and know no national flag, therefore I am no traitor in wishing for the Pacific supremacy of the Stars and Stripes.

EMILY NICOL, a New Zealander.

Ponsoner, Auckland, August 31.

The Hidden Message.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having had this opportunity of communicating with you placed in my hands I take advantage of it to wish you fraternal greetings. I was present in Sydney when your splendid great white fleet entered our ports. It was indeed the eight of a lifetime to see the battleships of another nation entering our harbor in majestic yet peaceful procession. When your great flagship was firing the salute of twenty-one guns to our fort the thought then entered my mind of what immense importance this visit meant to our commonwealth. Who these very battleships might be taking their place in some mighty fight for the purpose of assisting our own navy to ward off the attacks of some foreign enemy? If ever the time does arrive when England require the time does arrive when England requires a helping hand, then, judging by the whole hearted manner in which your lads of the fleet entered into the spirit of friendship that was extended to them here there can be no doubt as to who will be England's

ne no doubt as to who will be England's support.

Then again, the sight of seeing over 2,000 of your gallant young men marching through our streets fully armed and their procession being witnessed by nearly 1,000,000 people and the cheers that went up for your Admiral Sperry and the United States Stars and Stripes banners as they passed can only have one meaning, and that meaning to my mind, is:

"Peace between all nations at the present time, but if ever young Australia should be attacked by a foreign Power and England require a helping hand then the United States navy lads whom you have welcomed to-day are ready to be at your side."

welcome that was extended to your lade cannot do credit to the actual thing itself To know it one had to witness it. We are a To know it one had to witness it. We are a young but progressive country and we have plenty of room here for your people and it is to be hoped that this visit will be the means of greatly advertising Australia in the eyes of America. We are fortunate in having two such peaceful rulers, our own good King Edward and your peaceful and great ruler, Theodore Roosevelt.

May they both live long to enjoy the happiness that they have brought to untold millions.

I am writing you this letter from a small

I am writing you this letter from a small municipality situated 184 miles inland from Sydney, Carcoar by name. Wishing you long life, prosperity and happiness, believe me to be one of your kith and kin across the orean. W. J. BRADY. CARCOAR, N. S. W., August 28.

The Spirit of the People. From the Sudney Morning Herold TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD-Sir: The American fleet has come and gone All have read your comments upon the cordial meeting of the two nations as evinced at the public functions. I should like, with your permission, to add my experience as an onlooker during the week. I was among the crowds on the coast on their arrival, and I never saw a vast body of people so thoroughly in accord in heartfelt welcome. Now that they have gone we are impressed that our cousins carry away with them the idea that America and Australia are brothers indeed, and that New South Wales in particular is a land of great possibilities.

Sydney, August 27. Charles Allen.

Advertising Foresight. From the Sydney Morning Herald. /Canada's lead in pushing herself into notice is well worth following, and in this case we have the chance of a generation, because the prominence which so much by way of beginning has arisen almost for the asking. Why not push our advantage? The correspondents whose letters we publish this morning suggest that Australia should now go to America. American farmers are swarming into Canada. Why should not part of the

omposers of Gospel hymns, giving the names of we surviving authors, James T. McGranahan and W. H. Doane. There are two others I know of Miss Fanny Crosby and Hubert P. Main. My income, "By the Gate They'll Meet Us." and several others of the symns "The Gate Ajar," "Precious Name," "By the Gate They'll Meet Us." and several others or hese hymns. She died in 1874.

I think it may prove interesting to mention to be written. It was by request of the committee of while with the my father, Mr. John C. Baxter, was chairman, which had charge of the Baptist Sunday chools anniversaries in this city. Each year of a number of years she wrote a hymn especially for these anniversaries, and it was at the celebrations of them that her hymns were first outlity sung. This was also the case with several of Fanny Crosby's hymns. Of the present of the sunday school children, familiar

may then take its place as part of our campaign.

But just at present the thing is to retain the place of prominence we have for the moment secured in the attention of eighty millions of the keenest people in Christendom.

One of Dumas's Sentences.

From the London Chronicle.

The prize for the longest sentence ever written may fairly be awarded to the elder Dumas, who probably holds a further record for fertility of pro umes which compose the "Impressions de Voy-age" there is a sentence describing Benyenute Cellini which fills three pages, or 108 lines, averaging forty-five letters aplece. The sentence is broken by sixty-eight commas and sixty semi names the reader is somewhat bewildered before

the end is reached. The Ohio Never Before So Low.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. You can drive an automobile across the Ohio River at Wellsburg; teams are driven over the river at East Liverpool; low water has disclosed an extensive sand bar at New Martinsville equal to, the shores of Atlantic City for bathing pur-poses; fish can be seen swimming up and down the river—all because the Ohio River is the lowest

in fts history. Preparedness.

Knicker—Is he preparing to enter politics? Bocker—Yes, he has written letters for gut se denouncing everybody in the directory.

The Bear Girls. Stells—Did you refuse him? Bella—Yes, and offered to select my e